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㉓ Recording liquid.

㉔ In a recording liquid comprising, as essential component, a  
colorant in an amount necessary to image formation, water, and a  
water-miscible organic solvent, said recording liquid is char-  
acterized in that the total number of colonies in the Ames test thereof  
is not more than four times that of the control test using sterilized  
water.

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RECORDING LIQUID

This invention relates to a recording liquid suitable for ink-jet recording by ejecting droplets through orifices of a recording head as well as for use 5 with ordinary writing implements.

Ink-jet recording generates less noise and permits high speed recording on plain paper without requiring any particular fixing treatment, so that various types of ink-jet systems are investigated 10 intensively.

A recording liquid for use in an ink-jet system is required to fulfill the following:

- (1) its physical properties such as viscosity and surface tension should be within proper respective 15 ranges; ~
- (2) it should not clog fine orifices for discharging;
- (3) it should give recording images with clear color and with sufficiently high optical density; and
- (4) it should not be subject to any change in its 20 physical properties or deposition of solid matter, during storage. In addition, the following properties are useful:
- (5) recording ability on any type of recording medium such as paper and the like;

(6) ability to be fixed on recording media at a high rate;

(7) production of images which are resistant to water, solvent (in particular, alcohol resistance), light, 5 and abrasion and have a high degree of resolution; and

(8) it should be innocuous to the human body.

On the other hand, when used for recording by means of conventional writing implements such as fountain pens, felt pens, and the like, recording 10 liquid should usefully have similar properties as in the case of ink-jet recording, in particular good solution stability (the above requirements (2), (4) and such) since the supply of recording liquid to pen points is accomplished through capillaries.

15 Accordingly, a recording liquid which fulfills the requirements of ink-jet systems can also be used in conventional writing applications.

A recording liquid used for ink-jet recording is composed basically of a dye for recording purposes and 20 its solvent. The above noted properties of recording liquids are much affected by properties proper to the ingredient dye and by the solvent composition. It is therefore very important in the art to select a dye and a solvent composition so as to provide the recording 25 liquid with the above properties.

The solubility of the ingredient colorant in vehicle materials is of great importance, that is, a sufficient solubility of the colorant in water and also in a water-miscible organic solvent such as a wetting agent is essential for the recording liquid to maintain good anti-clogging properties and storage stability.

An object of this invention is to provide a recording liquid for ink-jet recording and writing tools in which the above properties are present to a high degree and in particular which maintains good solution stability during storage, and a method and means for prognosticating the flow properties of a recording liquid after prolonged storage.

The invention is based upon the unexpected discovery that recording liquids which give certain observable responses to microbiological toxicity tests, especially the Ames test, respond well in practical use even after long storage periods.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a recording liquid comprising, as essential components, a colorant in an amount necessary to image formation, water, and a water-miscible organic solvent, said recording liquid being characterised in that the total number of colonies produced by the recording liquid in response to the Ames test is not more than four times that of a control test using sterilised water.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of prognosticating the flow of properties of a recording liquid after prolonged storage characterised by measuring its toxicity to 5 microorganisms.

It has been found that an intimate relationship exists between the result of the Ames test (a mutation activity test generally known as a method of evaluating

1 toxicity) of recording liquid and the storage solution  
stability thereof, and that the storage solution sta-  
bility rapidly falls when the Ames test value exceeds  
a specific value even though this specific value is not  
5 problematic in toxicity.

The Ames test in this invention is conducted  
in accordance with the following procedure:

The strain used in the Ames test is a histidine-  
requirement (His<sup>-</sup>) strain incapable of synthesizing  
10 histidine, belonging to the genus Salmonella typhimurium.  
The His<sup>-</sup> strain, when placed under the action of a toxic  
sample, reverts to a histidine-non-requirement (His<sup>+</sup>)  
strain (revertant to histidine prototrophy). The  
mutagenesis of the test sample is determined by counting  
15 the number of colonies of this revertant His<sup>+</sup> strain.  
At present, TA1535, TA1537, TA100 and TA98 among the  
strains used for the Ames test are generally recommend;  
however, a good correlation is observed between the  
test value and the solution stability of recording  
20 liquid when TA98 is used. Consequently, TA98 is  
preferably used for the Ames test in this invention.

In the Ames test, two tests are generally made  
in combination, one being a direct test in which the  
test sample is allowed to act as such on strain bodies  
25 and the other being a metabolism activation test in  
which a drug metabolism activating enzyme (so-called  
S-9 Mix) obtained from the liver of rats or the like

1 is incorporated for the purpose of approximating the  
drug metabolizing system of the microorganism to that  
of the mammal; but the former direct test only is preferably  
carried out in this invention by reason that results of  
5 the direct test generally indicate a more clear dis-  
tinction between the sample and control and a better  
correlation to the storage solution stability.

Referring to the Ames test procedure, detailed  
description has been given, for example, in *Mutat. Res.*,  
10 31, 347(1975). Accordingly, the procedure is briefly  
described below.

The bacterial tester strain-containing liquid  
is prepared by subjecting a medium containing a nutrient  
broth (8 g/l) and sodium chloride (5 g/l) to a high-  
15 pressure steam sterilization, inoculating the medium  
with TA98, and shaking the medium at 37 °C for 16 hours  
to grow the strain.

A suitable agar plate medium is prepared by  
high-pressure steam sterilization of the composition:

20	Distilled water	900 ml
	Voyel-Bonner's minimal medium liquor	100 ml
	Glucose (2.0 %)	20 g
	Agar (1.5 %)	15 g

and taking in part about 25 ml of the sterilized compo-  
25 sition in a sterilized Petri dish to solidify it. The  
Vogel-Bonner's minimal medium liquor is prepared by  
dissolving 2 g of  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ , 20 g of citric acid

1 monohydrate, 100 g of dipotassium hydrogenphosphate, and 35 g of  $\text{NaNH}_4\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in distilled water, and adjusting the total volume to 1000 ml.

5 Using the bacterial tester strain-containing liquid and the agar medium, the Ames mutation activity test of the sample is conducted according to a so-called pre-incubation method as follows:

10 The above bacterial tester strain-containing liquid (0.1 ml), the solution (0.1 ml) of sample to be tested or the control liquid (distilled and sterilized water) (0.1 ml), and a 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer solution (pH7.4, 0.5 ml) are added to 2 ml of a soft agar solution containing 0.7 % by weight of agar, 0.6 % by weight of NaCl, 0.05 mM of L-hystidine, and 0.05 mM 15 of biotin which is put in a sterilized small test tube kept at 45 °C. The liquid is well mixed and then shaken in an incubator at 37 °C for about 20 minutes to grow the strain. The liquid in the test tube is poured onto the agar plate medium, and the Petri dish, after 20 solidification of the soft agar, is placed in a dark at 37 °C for 48 hours, and the number of the colonies (revertants to histidine prototrophy) is counted.

25 When the number of the colonies determined in the Ames test thus carried out is not more than four times that determined in the control Ames test, the sample recording liquid is excellent in storage solution stability and of course intoxic to human body.

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1 Preferably, the number of the colonies for recording liquid is not more than triple that for the control.

The ingredient colorant in the recording liquid of this invention plays a roll as the coloring component of recording liquid, and is categorized generally as a dye or pigment. The colorant content in the recording liquid is in the range necessary to image formation. This content, though dependent upon the water content, the kinds and contents of the water-miscible organic solvents and the like contained, and requested properties of recording liquid, is required in the range of 1 to 20 % by weight, and is desirably in the range of 1 to 10 %, preferably 1 - 6 %, by weight.

The recording liquid of this invention contains water and a water-miscible organic solvents as essential components for dissolving the component colorant.

Water-miscible solvents for this purpose include for example,  $C_1 - C_4$  alkyl alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, sec-butanol, tert-butanol, and isobutanol; amides such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, and the like; ketones or keto-alcohols such as acetone, diacetone alcohol, and the like; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, and the like; polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, and the like; alkylene glycol having 2 - 6 carbon atoms in the alkylene group such as ethylene glycohol, propylene

)

1 glycol, butylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, thiadiglycol, hexylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and the like; glycerol; lower alkyl ethers of polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol methyl  
5 ether, diethylene glycol methyl (or ethyl) ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl (or monoethyl) ether, and the like; and nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ketones such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, and the like.

10 Among these various water-miscible organic solvent, polyhydric alcohols such as diethylene glycol and lower alkyl ethers of polyhydric alcohols such as triethylene glycol monomethyl (or monoethyl) ether are preferable. Polyhydric alcohols are particularly  
15 preferable because they have a great wetting effect for preventing the clogging of the discharging orifices due to the deposition of the colorant by evaporation of the water contained in recording liquid. Nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ketones such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and the like are also taken as an example  
20 of particularly preferable solvents because they are much effective as a so-called solubilizer for improving markedly the solubility of the colorant in the solvent.

The content of the water-miscible organic  
25 solvent in the recording liquid is generally 5 - 95 %, preferably 10 - 80 %, and more preferably 20 - 50 %, by weight based on the total weight of recording liquid.

1        The water content, though dependent upon the kind and content of the solvent and desired properties of the recording liquid, is selected from a wide range of generally 10 - 90 %, preferably 10 - 70 %, and more 5 preferably 20 - 70 %, by weight based on the total weight of recording liquid.

10      The recording liquid of this invention formulated from these components is excellent as it is, having balanced recording characteristics (responsiveness to signals, stability of droplet formation, discharge stability, long-hour continuous recordability, and discharge stability after a long period of rest time), storage stability, solution stability of the colorant, fixability onto recording media such as paper and the 15 like, and light resistance, weather resistance, water resistance, and alcohol resistance, of the image formed. For further improvements of these characteristics, various additives hitherto known may be incorporated.

20      Such additives include, for example, viscosity regulators such as poly(vinyl alcohol), celloses, and other water-soluble resins; various cationic, anionic, and nonionic surfactants; surface tension regulators such as diethanolamine, triethanolamine, and the like; 25 and pH regulators employing buffers.

      In order to prepare a recording liquid for use in the method of recording by electrical charging of

1 recording liquid droplets, a resistivity regulator is  
incorporated such as an inorganic salt, e.g. lithium  
chloride, ammonium chloride, or sodium chloride.  
Further, urea or thiourea is suitably used for improving  
5 the water retention at discharging tips. In the case  
of a recording liquid to be discharged by the action of  
thermal energy, its thermal properties (e.g. specific  
heat, thermal expansion coefficient, heat conductivity,  
etc.) are regulated in certain cases.

10 Although suitable in particular for ink-jet  
recording applications, the recording liquid of this  
invention can also be used favorably for writing appli-  
cations by means of conventional writing tools such as  
fountain pens, felt pens, and the like.

15 This invention will be illustrated in more  
detail with reference to the following preparation  
examples, examples, and comparative examples:

Preparation Example 1 (Reaction 1)

20 In 4-liter 3-necked flask was put 0.28 mole  
of 2-naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid and was gradually  
added dropwise 0.1 N aq. NaOH so as not to raise the  
temperature over 40 °C until the pH reached 7. Then,  
600 g of ice was added, and after the temperature  
dropped to 10 °C, reaction was conducted by adding  
25 100 ml of 37 % conc. HCl and 85 ml of 30 % aq. NaNO<sub>2</sub>,  
with stirring at 18 °C for 2 hours. On the other hand,  
0.34 mole of m-toluidine was put in a 5-liter 3-necked

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1 flask, and then 500 ml of distilled water and 50 ml  
of 37 % conc. HCl were added. The mixture was heated  
to 50 °C to dissolve the toluidine, then was cooled to  
30 °C with an ice-cold water bath, and reaction was  
5 conducted by adding the reaction mixture prepared in  
the 2-liter 3-necked flask, at 20 °C for 30 minutes.  
Then, 500 ml of 20 % aq. sodium acetate was added and  
the mixture was stirred at room temperature for about  
20 hours. Then, 125 ml of 37 % conc. HCl was added to  
10 acidify the mixture, the resulting mixture was filtered  
by using a qualitative filter paper, and the filter cake  
was dried in a vacuum desiccator.

(Reaction 2)

The product obtained by reaction 1 was all put  
15 in a 2-liter beaker, one liter of distilled water and  
60 ml of 40 % aq. NaOH were added, the mixture was  
heated at 40 - 50 °C to dissolve the product, and 85 ml  
of 30 % aq. NaNO<sub>2</sub> was added. On the other hand, 180 ml  
of 37 % conc. HCl and 600 g of ice were put in a 4-  
20 liter 3-necked flask, the formerly prepared content in  
the beaker was gradually added, and the mixture was  
stirred for 1 hour. The reaction product was filtered  
by using a qualitative filter paper, the filter paste  
was put in a 2-liter beaker, and 300 g of ice and  
25 500 ml of distilled water were added to dissolve the  
product with stirring. Besides this, 0.32 mole of  
1-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulfonic acid was put in a

1 4-liter, 3-necked flask, one liter of distilled water and  
0.1 N aq. NaOH were added dropwise up to pH 7, and the  
sulfonic acid was completely dissolved at 40 °C. The  
solution was cooled to 20 - 25 °C, the above solution  
5 of filter paste was added dropwise, and further 450 ml  
of 20 % aq. sodium acetate was added. After 7-hour  
stirring, 37.5 g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  was added, and the mixture  
was heated for 1 - 2 hours up to 60 °C. About one  
liter of 10 % aq. NaCl was added for salting out, the  
10 separated matter was filtered by using a qualitative  
filter paper, and the filter cake was dried in a  
vacuum desiccator.

(Reaction 3)

15 The product obtained by reaction 2 was all put  
in a 2-liter 3-necked flask, 600 ml of distilled water  
and 500 ml of 50 % acetic acid were added, and the  
mixture was stirred so that the temperature would not  
exceed 30 °C. After cooling below 20 °C, 100 ml of  
30 % aq. NaOH was added, and the mixture was stirred  
20 for 7 hours to prepare a liquid (designated as liquid  
A).

On the other hand, 0.28 mole of H acid was put  
in a 2-liter 3-necked flask, 500 ml of distilled water  
was added to dissolve it, and 32 ml of 40 % aq. NaOH  
25 and 17 g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  were further added. After the  
temperature was raised up to 70 °C, 50 g of acetic  
anhydride was added, and the mixture was stirred until

1 it cooled to room temperature. The resulting solution  
was added to a mixture of 1.5 liters of pyridine and  
2 Kg of ice contained in a 10-liter 3-necked flask and  
was thoroughly mixed. Further, liquid A was added and  
5 mixed at 60 °C for 1 hour, about 2 liters of 10 % aq.  
NaCl was added for salting out, and the separated matter  
was filtered by using a qualitative filter paper to  
give a filter cake.

(Purification)

10 The filter cake (10 g) and methyl Cellosolve  
(300 ml) were mixed by stirring in a beaker for about  
3 hours to dissolve the cake. The solution was filtered  
with a qualitative filter paper No. 2 (mfd. by Toyo  
Roshi Co., Ltd.), and the filtrate was evaporated to  
15 dryness, giving a dye (designated as dye A).

Preparation Example 2

Dye B was prepared by repeating the procedure  
of Preparation Example 1 except that the same molar  
quantity of naphthionic acid was used in place of 2-  
20 naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid in reaction 1 and the  
same molar quantity PR acid was used in place of H acid  
in reaction 3.

Preparation Example 3

Dye C was prepared by repeating the procedure  
25 of Preparation Example 1 except that the same molar  
quantity of 1-naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid was used  
in place of 2-naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid in reaction 1.

1 Preparation Example 4

Dye D was prepared by repeated the procedure of Preparation Example 1 except that the same molar quantity of Cleve's acid-7 was used in place of 2-naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid in reaction 1 and the same molar quantity of K acid was used in place of H acid in reaction 3.

Preparation Example 5

In a 4-liter 3-necked flask was put 0.25 mole of sulfanilic acid together with 800 ml of distilled water and was dissolved completely at 70 °C. Then, 80 ml of 37 % conc. HCl and 500 g of ice were added, and when the liquid temperature dropped to 18 - 20 °C, 25 g of 23 % aq.  $\text{NaNO}_2$  was added and mixed for 1 hour. Then, 0.28 mole of 1,7-Cleve's acid in paste form and further 450 ml of 20 % aq. sodium acetate were added, and the mixture was stirred at 18 °C for 10 hours. After 80 ml of 40 % aq. NaOH was added, the temperature was raised to 25 °C and 900 g of NaCl and 30 g of 23 % aq.  $\text{NaNO}_2$  were added. Further, 250 ml of 37 % conc. HCl was added, and the reaction mixture was filtered with a qualitative filter paper. The filter paste obtained was mixed with 300 ml of distilled water and 300 g of ice.

On the other hand, 0.25 mole of RR acid together with 500 ml of distilled water was put in a 4-liter 3-necked flask and was completely dissolved by adding

1 0.1 N aq. NaOH up to pH 7. After cooling of the mixture  
to 0 °C by adding 1 Kg of ice, pyridine and then the  
formerly obtained paste were added, and the mixture was  
stirred for 10 hours. A large amount of NaCl was added  
5 for salting out, and after stirring 2 hours, the mixture  
was filtered with a qualitative filter paper. The  
resulting filter cake was purified in the same manner  
as in "Purification" of Preparation Example 1, to give  
a dye (dye E).

10 Preparation Example 6

A mixture of 400 parts (hereinafter, all "parts"  
are by weight) of chlorosulfonic acid and 50 parts of  
copper phthalocyanine was heated with stirring at  
125 - 130 °C for 4 hours. After cooling on standing,  
15 the product mixture was gradually added dropwise into  
a mixture of 500 parts of water and 2000 parts of ice.  
The mixture was filtered, and the filter cake was  
washed with cold water. The filter cake was neutralized  
by adding it to a 5 % solution of equivalent amount of  
20 NaOH, the solvent was evaporated, the residue was  
dissolved in Cellosolve, the solution was filtered with  
a qualitative filter paper No. 2 (mfd. by Toyo Kagaku-  
sangyo Co., Ltd.), and the solvent was evaporated from  
the filtrate. Thus, a sodium salt of copper phthalo-  
25 cyanine having sulfo substituents was obtained (dye F).

Preparation Example 7

A mixture of 150 parts of 4-sulfophthalic acid,

1 135 parts of urea, 24 parts of cupric chloride, and  
0.5 part of ammonium molybdate was reacted by stirring  
together with 300 parts of trichlorobenzene at 200 °C  
for 2 hours. The product mixture was hot-filtered,  
5 and the filter cake obtained was treated in the same  
manner as in "Purification" of Preparation Example 1,  
to give a dye (dye G).

Examples 1 - 12 and Comparative Examples 1 - 14

Using dyes obtained in Preparation Examples

10 1 - 7 and commercial dyes, recording liquids were  
prepared respectively according to the following four  
formulations:

**Formulation I**

	Glycerol	30 parts by weight
15	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	10 "
	Distilled water	60 "
	Dye	1.5 - 4 "

**Formulation II**

	Ethylene glycol	40 parts by weight
20	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	15 "
	Distilled water	45 "
	Dye	1.5 - 3 "

**Formulation III**

25	Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether	20 parts by weight
	Glycerol	10 "
	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	10 "
	Distilled water	60 "
	Dye	0.8 - 4 "

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1 Formulation IV

	Polyethylene glycol (M.W. 300)	15	part by weight
	Diethylene glycol	15	"
	1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone	10	"
5	Distilled water	60	"
	Dye	0.8 - 2.5	"

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1 Components of each formulation were thoroughly  
mixed together in a vessel to form a solution, which  
was then pressure-filtered through a Teflon filter of  
1  $\mu$  pore size. The filtrate was degassed in vacuo to  
5 be made up into recording liquid.

Compositions of the recording liquids prepared  
are summarized in Table 1. The Ames test, solution  
stability test, and ink-jet recording performance test  
were conducted on these recording liquids. The results  
10 are also shown in Table 1. The above tests and the  
evaluation of test results were made as follows:

(Ames test)

In accordance with the procedure described  
above, TA98 was cultivated in the presence of the  
15 sample recording liquid in a dark at 37 °C for 48 hours  
and the number of revertant colonies was counted. This  
number was compared with that of the control test.

(Solution stability test)

The sample recording liquid was allowed to  
20 stand in a sealed glass container at 60 °C for 6 months,  
and thereafter was pressure-filtered through a Teflon  
filter of 1  $\mu$  pore size to examine whether a precipitate  
is present or absent and the amount of the precipitate  
if present. The evaluation criteria are as follows:

25 - : No precipitate was found.

+ : A very small amount of precipitate was observed  
on the filter.

++ : A relatively large amount of precipitate was  
observed on the filter.

1     +++ : A precipitate was observed in the glass  
          container.

(Ink-jet recording performance test)

5     The ink-jet recorder used was provided with an  
          on-demand type of recording head which discharges  
          recording liquid through 50  $\mu$  dia. orifices by the  
          action of piezo oscillators (piezo oscillator driving  
          voltage 80 V, its frequency 3 KHz). The sample record-  
          ing liquid was supplied to this recorder and allowed  
          to stand for 4 months under enviromental conditions of  
10     20 °C and about 60 %R.H. Then, recording was conducted  
          for about 10 minutes. The evaluation criteria are as  
          follows:

15     ○ : Trouble-less recording was possible.

      X : Ink discharge often stopped.

      XX : Ink was not discharged.

(Image quality test)

20     Visual examination of image density was made  
          on the letters printed in the above ink-jet recording  
          test. The evaluation criteria as follows:

      ○ : The letters was sufficient in image density  
          and easy to read.

      X : The letters exhibited low image density and  
          was difficult to read.

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Table 1

Example No.	Composition of recording liquid		Result of Ames test			Solution stability	Ink-Jet recording performance	Image quality test
	Colorant and Concentration	Colorant (wt. part)	Formulation No.	Sample liquid	Control liquid			
Example 1	Dye A	4.0	I	67	64	1.0	-	○
" 2	Dye A	2.0	I	68	"	1.0	-	○
" 3	Dye B	2.5	IV	243	"	3.8	-	○
" 4	Dye C	3.0	II	76	"	1.2	-	○
" 5	Dye C	1.5	II	70	"	1.1	-	○
" 6	Cye D	3.0	III	134	"	2.1	-	○
" 7	Cye E	4.0	III	213	"	3.3	-	○
" 8	Dye E	2.0	III	180	"	2.8	-	○
" 9	Dye F	3.0	IV	83	"	1.3	-	○
" 10	Dye F	1.0	IV	72	"	1.1	-	○
" 11	Dye G	2.5	II	104	"	1.6	-	○
" 12	Dye G	1.5	IV	73	"	1.1	-	○

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Table 1 (Cont.)

Comparative Example No.	Composition of recording liquid		Result of Ames test			Solution stability sample to control	Ink-jet recording performance test	Image quality test
	Colorant and Concentration	(wt part)	Formulation No.	Sample liquid	Control liquid			
Comparative Example 1	C.I. Acid Black 107	3.0	I	524	64	8.2	++	XX
" 2	C.I. Acid Black 107	1.5	I	480	"	7.5	++	XX
" 3	C.I. Acid Black 52 : 1	2.0	II	391	"	6.1	++	XX
" 4	C.I. Direct Black 19	1.5	IV	497	"	7.7	++	XX
" 5	C.I. Direct Blue 236	1.5	II	322	"	5.0	+	X
" 6	C.I. Direct Yellow 44	2.0	I	336	"	5.2	+	X
" 7	C.I. Acid Yellow 59	2.0	III	405	"	6.3	++	XX
" 8	C.I. Acid Yellow 59	0.8	III	369	"	5.7	+	○
" 9	C.I. Acid Yellow 114	1.5	IV	410	"	6.4	++	XX
" 10	C.I. Acid Yellow 161	1.5	IV	288	"	4.5	+	X
" 11	C.I. Acid Red 180	2.0	I	269	"	4.2	++	X
" 12	C.I. Acid Red 214	1.5	IV	443	"	6.9	++	XX
" 13	C.I. Acid Red 214	0.8	IV	358	"	5.6	+	○
" 14	C.I. Acid Red 315	1.5	II	295	"	4.6	++	XX

CLAIMS

1. A recording liquid comprising, as essential components, a colorant in an amount necessary to image formation, water, and a water-miscible organic solvent, said recording liquid being characterised in that the total number of colonies produced by the recording liquid in response to the Ames test is not more than four times that of a control test using sterilised water.
- 10 2. A recording liquid according to claim 1 characterised in that the total number of colonies in said test is not more than triple that of the control test using sterilised water.
- 15 3. A recording liquid according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the colorant content is 1-20% by weight.
4. A recording liquid according to any preceding claim wherein the content of the water-miscible organic solvent is 5-95% by weight.

5. A recording liquid according to any preceding claim wherein the water content is 10-90% by weight.
6. A recording liquid according to any preceding claim wherein the Ames test is carried out using strain 5 TA 98 of salmonella typhimurium.
7. A recording liquid according to any preceding claim wherein the dye is one of dyes A to G as indentified herein.
8. A method of prognosticating the flow of properties 10 of a recording liquid after prolonged storage characterised by measuring its toxicity to microorganisms.
9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the recording liquid is subjected to the Ames test.
- 15 10. A method according to claim 8 wherein the recording liquid is selected on the basis that the total number of colonies produced by the recording liquid in response to the Ames test is not more than four times that of a control test using sterilised 20 water.